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PARKDALE REPORT I:

A CENSUS PROFILE OF CENSUS TRACT 71

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A Report to the Committee
on Disturbed Adolescents

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Submitted by
Mike Pennock, Research Associate
and
Cathy Allan, Research Assistant

January 26, 1977

THE
**SOCIAL
PLANNING**

and RESEARCH COUNCIL
of Hamilton and District

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1961

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a profile of the "Parkdale area" of the city, based upon Census material and, where possible, more recent material from the Regional Planning Department. The 1971 Census was utilized as a data base and, in the basic analysis, the study area was compared with the rest of the City of Hamilton.

The data are presented in five sections - population growth, economics, families, housing and ethnicity-religion. At the beginning of each section, the relevant data is presented in tabular form and this is followed by a written presentation of the results.

The final section of the report is a summary which attempts to combine the major results into a general profile of the study area. This is followed by a comparison of the profile with the profiles of other census tracts which were high in juvenile delinquency rates in 1971. This final comparison was done to identify the extent to which the study area was "typical" of high juvenile delinquency areas.

The Study Area

In the tabulation of the Census material, the study area was defined as census tract 71. This area has the following borders:-

- CNR tracks on the north;
- Queenston Road on the south;
- Parkdale Ave. on the west;
- Redhill Creek on the east.

On the few occasions when data was utilized from the Regional Planning Department, the geographical base which was used was two planning neighbourhoods - McQuesten East and McQuesten West. The boundaries of these two neighbourhoods coincided exactly with those of the census tract.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and that the same has been compared with the original and found to be a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of January, 1901.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and that the same has been compared with the original and found to be a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

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POPULATION GROWTH

	Census Tract 71	City
<u>Language Used:</u> English	90.36	83.57
French	.93	.96
German	.47	1.05
Italian	5.08	6.75
Netherlands	.16	.18
Polish	.47	1.38
Ukrainian	.67	1.05
Other	1.86	5.06
<u>Migration:</u> as a per cent of population	13.21	15.96
Migrants from different part of Hamilton	3.00	3.44
Migrants from different Ontario Metro area	1.30	2.94
Migrants from Metro area outside Ontario	.41	1.16
Migrants from non-Metro area in Ontario	.15	2.96
Migrants from non-Metro area outside Ontario	.065	1.10
Migrants from outside Canada	5.34	8.23
Non-Migrants - moved within the designated geographical area	37.84	28.84
<u>Population Growth from 1966-1971</u>	14.98	3.71

STUDY GUIDE

Date	Topic	Notes
1/1/20	Introduction to the course	<p>1. The course is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject matter.</p> <p>2. The main objectives of the course are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the basic principles of the subject. Develop the ability to analyze and synthesize information. Apply the knowledge gained to practical situations. <p>3. The course is divided into several modules, each covering a specific aspect of the subject.</p>
1/2/20	Module 1: Fundamentals	<p>1. The first module covers the basic concepts and terminology of the subject.</p> <p>2. Key points to remember include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of understanding the underlying principles. The role of the subject in the broader context of the field.
1/3/20	Module 2: Advanced Topics	<p>1. The second module delves into more advanced topics, focusing on the application of the principles.</p> <p>2. Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key components of the subject. Explain the relationship between different concepts.
1/4/20	Module 3: Practical Applications	<p>1. The third module focuses on the practical applications of the subject matter.</p> <p>2. Examples of practical applications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of the subject in real-world scenarios. The development of problem-solving skills.
1/5/20	Module 4: Research and Analysis	<p>1. The fourth module covers the research and analysis aspects of the subject.</p> <p>2. Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct research and analyze data. Draw conclusions from the research.
1/6/20	Module 5: Final Review	<p>1. The fifth module is a final review of the course material.</p> <p>2. Key points to remember include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of understanding the underlying principles. The role of the subject in the broader context of the field.
1/7/20	Module 6: Final Exam	<p>1. The sixth module is the final exam, which tests the student's understanding of the subject matter.</p> <p>2. The exam is divided into several sections, each covering a specific aspect of the subject.</p>
1/8/20	Module 7: Conclusion	<p>1. The seventh module is a conclusion to the course, summarizing the key points and findings.</p> <p>2. Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the key points of the course. Reflect on the learning experience.
1/9/20	Module 8: Final Project	<p>1. The eighth module is the final project, which allows students to apply their knowledge to a real-world problem.</p> <p>2. The project is designed to be a challenging and rewarding experience.</p>
1/10/20	Module 9: Final Report	<p>1. The ninth module is the final report, which summarizes the student's findings and conclusions.</p> <p>2. The report is a key component of the final project and is evaluated by the instructor.</p>
1/11/20	Module 10: Final Presentation	<p>1. The tenth module is the final presentation, where students present their findings to the class.</p> <p>2. The presentation is a key component of the final project and is evaluated by the instructor.</p>
1/12/20	Module 11: Final Reflection	<p>1. The eleventh module is the final reflection, where students reflect on their learning experience.</p> <p>2. The reflection is a key component of the final project and is evaluated by the instructor.</p>

POPULATION GROWTH

Between 1966 and 1971, the population in the study area increased by almost fifteen per cent, while the increase in the city was only 3.7%. Thus, the area expanded at a much faster rate than the city. This was despite the fact that the percentage of the population who moved into the area during the same time period was one point below the percentage of the city population who had moved into the city during that period. The major explanation for this is that the out-migration must be much lower in the study area. In the city, therefore, more individuals were moving out than were moving in, while the opposite was true for the study area.

A second explanation for the rapid population growth, despite only an average in-migration, relates to the ages of the families living in the area. As demonstrated in the family profile, the families tended to be younger in the study area and, thus, some of the population increase may have been due to a higher birth-rate.

The major difference, relating to type of migration, concerned a higher internal migration in the study area. Between 1966 and 1971, area residents were more likely to change residences within the study area than were city residents as a group.

Since 1971, according to Regional assessment figures, the population in the study area has decreased by seven per cent. Thus, although a relatively rapid increase in population occurred between 1966 and 1971, the population has decreased since then. This is consistent with the designation of the area as a "developed" neighbourhood by the Regional Planning Department. The capacity population of the area has been attained and, as a result, little future growth is expected.

THE REPORT

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

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EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

	Census Tract 71	City
<u>Unemployment:</u> Male	9.81	7.34
Female	14.45	11.27
<u>Participation Rates:</u> Male	80.6	79.7
Female	42.3	41.8
<u>Economic Base:</u> Primary Industries	.41	.70
Manufacturing	45.24	36.38
Construction	6.9	6.24
Transportation and Communication	4.97	4.96
Trade	15.59	14.24
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.03	3.78
Community, Business & Personal Service	16.41	23.88
Public Administration & Defense	2.21	3.58
<u>Income:</u> Average Total Income of Family Heads	\$6,650	\$7,694
Average Male Income	6,328	6,896
Average Female Income	2,635	2,979

OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

Occupation	Census Tract 71		City	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managerial, Administrative	1.26	1.2	3.22	1.73
Teaching and Related Occupations	.63	3.21	2.16	5.77
Medicine and Health	-	3.21	1.62	9.43
Social Science, Art, Math, Religion, Natural Science, Engineering	2.73	.4	5.12	2.13
Clerical	8.4	34.94	8.47	31.59
Sales	5.67	13.65	8.2	9.52
Service	6.72	20.08	8.15	16.57
Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Mining	.84	1.2	1.19	.67
Processing	9.03	2.81	8.63	3.72
Machining, Fabricating	25.21	7.23	19.86	6.58
Construction	9.45	-	10.22	-
Transport Equipment	8.82	-	5.67	-
Others	15.97	3.61	11.59	3.92
Education				
Less than Grade 9	54.44		46.16	
University Degree	.74		2.93	

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC PROFILE
AND
OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

There was a marked difference between the unemployment rates in the study area and the city as a whole. The male rate was almost two and one half percentage points above the city average, while the female rate was in excess of three percentage points higher. This may have been partially due to the slightly higher participation rates in the area - on the average, a higher percentage of persons in the study area were looking for work. It is doubtful, however, that this represents a major factor insofar as the differences in participation rates for both male and female were less than one percentage point.

A more powerful explanation of the differences in unemployment rates is evident in the employment figure. A higher than average percentage of the population in the study area was employed in manufacturing industries which, as a group, tend to be more susceptible to unemployment than other sectors. Conversely, a lower percentage were employed in Community Business and Personal Service industries, which tend to be relatively less susceptible to unemployment.

The 1971 occupational and educational profile of the area reflects the same situation. There tended to be a smaller percentage of area residents employed in so-called "white-collar" occupations which, again, tend to be less susceptible to unemployment.

Given a higher level of unemployment in the area, a lower average family income can be expected. The data supported this. The average family income was about \$1,000 a year lower in the study area than the average of the city as a whole.

FAMILY PROFILE

	Census Tract 71	City
Family Households (1971)	87.72	79.38
Persons per Family (1971)	3.9	3.4
Children per Family (1971)	2.0	1.5
Single Parent Families (1971)	17.21	13.16
<u>Ages of Family Heads (1971):</u>		
Under 25	8.93	7.36
25-34	28.98	21.64
35-44	26.14	22.57
45-54	17.43	21.55
55-64	11.76	15.04
65+	6.97	11.83
<u>Ages of Children (1971):</u>		
0-4	8.86	7.71
5-9	14.50	9.20
10-14	13.16	9.43
15-19	9.37	8.94
<u>Ages of Children (1975):</u>		
0-4	5.34	6.13
5-13	12.4	14.41
14-18	8.74	9.26
19-25	13.7	13.5

FAMILY PROFILE

In 1971, approximately eighty-eight per cent of the households in the study area were occupied by families, while this was true of only seventy-nine per cent in the city as a whole. Thus, there was a higher concentration of families in the area and a relatively lower percentage of single persons maintaining their own household.

The families also tended to be larger in the study area. Compared with the other seventy-three census tracts in Hamilton, the Parkdale area ranked third in terms of both persons per family and children per family. This occurred despite the fact that a higher percentage of families had only one parent living in the home.

In 1971, there was a higher concentration of young families living in the study area. This is reflected in the higher percentage of family heads aged 25 to 34, and 35 to 44. As a result, there was also a higher concentration of younger children. The 1975 assessment figures, however, suggest that this may have changed. In 1975, a somewhat lower percentage of the population was at childhood and adolescent age compared to the city. Given the validity of these two sets of figures, this means that, relative to the city, fewer young families have settled in the study area since 1971. As a result, the Parkdale population has statistically "aged" somewhat since then.

HOUSING PROFILE

	Census Tract 71	City
<u>Type of Dwelling:</u> Single Detached	47.46	56.92
Single Attached	20.7	7.44
Apartments	32.03	35.64
Owner-Occupied	32.62	57.94
Tenant-Occupied	67.58	42.05
Rooms per Dwelling	4.7	5.3
Persons per Room	.8	.61
<u>Period of Construction:</u> before 1946	12.48	46.91
after 1960	36.06	23.57
<u>Length of Occupancy:</u>		
Less than 1 year	17.93	17.97
1-2 years	19.1	16.98
3-5 years	23.98	15.62
6-10 years	18.91	15.83
10+ years	20.08	33.59
Median Housing Value	\$19,554	\$22,929
Average Cash Rent	\$114	\$116

HOUSING PROFILE

In 1971, a lower percentage of households in the study area were single detached. Correspondingly, a much higher percentage were single attached dwellings. Consistent with this trend was a tendency for a much higher percentage of dwellings in the study area to be rented by the occupants.

The dwellings also tended to be somewhat smaller in the study area and, as a result, were more crowded. On the index, persons/room, the study area was second highest compared to the other seventy-three census tracts in the city.

A much lower percentage of housing in the area was built before 1946 and a higher percentage were built since 1960. As a result of this, fewer of the dwellings had been occupied by the same family for more than ten years.

For owner-occupied dwellings, the average value of the houses was over \$3,000 lower than the average for the city as a whole. The average rent, however, was very close to that of the city.

RELIGION AND ETHNICITY

	Census Tract 71		City	
		%		%
1971 Population	9,645		309,180	
Born in Canada		76.26		69.8
<u>Ethnic Group:</u>				
Asian	110	1.14	4,395	1.42
British	6,480	67.19	177,235	57.32
French	625	6.48	13,840	4.48
German	340	3.53	14,620	4.73
Hungarian	65	.67	5,540	1.79
Italian	740	7.67	35,155	11.37
Netherlands	130	1.35	6,295	2.04
Polish	240	2.49	10,810	3.5
Russian	20	.21	550	.18
Scandinavian	130	1.35	1,560	.5
Ukrainian	280	2.9	9,600	3.1
<u>Religion:</u>				
Anglican	1,945	20.17	52,095	16.85
Baptist	235	2.44	12,130	3.92
Greek Orthodox	190	1.97	8,340	2.7
Jewish	-	-	3,085	1.0
Lutheran	160	1.66	7,860	2.54
Pentecostal	80	.83	2,770	.9
Presbyterian	1,325	13.74	28,325	9.16
Roman Catholic	3,545	36.75	112,190	36.29
Salvation Army	80	.83	2,005	.65
Ukrainian	60	.62	3,785	1.22
United Church	1,365	14.15	51,785	16.75
No Religion	360	3.73	12,575	4.07

RELIGION AND ETHNICITY

A larger percentage of the residents in the study area were Canadian born than in the city (76.26% vs 69.3%). A higher percentage of residents in this area also listed their ethnic group as the British Isles. This is also reflected in the data concerning language use. Ninety per cent of the respondents in the area reported that English was the main language used in the home, while this was true of only eighty-four per cent of the city as a whole.

The major difference in the distribution of religious denominations was a higher percentage of area residents in the Anglican and Presbyterian groups, and a lower percentage in the United Church group.

SUMMARY

A fairly coherent profile of the Parkdale area arose from the analysis. Economically, the area was characterized by lower family incomes and high unemployment. This, in turn, was probably related to the concentration of manufacturing-based and blue-collar employment.

The families tended to be younger and larger in the area and the incidence of broken families was higher. The housing was among the most crowded in the city. Owner-occupied dwellings tended to be cheaper, although the rate of ownership was low compared to the city as a whole. The majority of the residents rented their dwellings and the average monthly rent was only \$2.00 cheaper than the average for the city.

The population contained a lower than average per cent of immigrants and migration to the area between 1966 and 1971 was slightly below average. Despite the average in-migration, however, the population expansion during that period was rapid, when compared to the growth rate for the city. This could be attributed to two factors - a low rate of out-migration (i.e. individuals moving out of the neighbourhood) and a higher birth-rate, as a result of the higher incidence of young families. Both of these factors could result in a high growth rate despite only an average rate of in-migration.

Subsequent to 1971, however, the population in the area appears to have decreased somewhat. The area is classified as a "developed" neighbourhood by the Regional Planning Department and little future growth is expected insofar as the capacity population of the area has already been attained.

Given this profile, it is necessary to examine the extent to which these characteristics were typical of other areas which contained high juvenile delinquency rates in 1971. Table I presents a comparison of the eighteen highest census tracts with the nineteen lowest census tracts according to delinquency rates for all of the important characteristics.

Economically, the study area was quite similar to other high delinquency areas insofar as they all tended to have higher rates of unemployment, higher percentages of the labour force in manufacturing and lower family incomes. The same was true of the family data. The high delinquency areas were similar to the study area in their tendency to contain a larger percentage of family heads aged 25-34, larger families and a higher concentration of single-parent families.

There was, however, some divergence in the housing variables. The crowded nature of the housing in the study area as well as the low percentage of pre-1946 housing does not appear to be typical of other high delinquency tracts. In terms of both housing value and tenancy rate, however, the profiles appeared similar.

There was also divergence in the population change indicators. The high delinquency areas showed a negative average growth rate between 1966 and 1971, while the study area showed a highly positive change. Subsequent to 1971, however, negative growth occurred. The study area, therefore, has shown the same trend as the high delinquency tracts, albeit at a later point in time. There was also a large difference in terms of immigration. A much higher percentage of the population in the delinquency tracts were foreign born when compared to the study area. Higher internal migration rates, however, were typical of both areas.

In general, then, the study area appeared to be rather typical of other high delinquency areas of the city in terms of the family-related and economic-related variables. They all tended to be characterized by high unemployment, low income, and one-parent families. Many past studies have linked these three variables with the development of juvenile delinquency.

The high internal migration rate within the study area is also of some interest. Between 1966 and 1971, there was a greater than average tendency for the residents to move within the neighbourhood.

This mobility is probably related to the high rate of tenancy insofar as tenants are more likely to move than are home owners. The data does suggest, however, that a fairly consistent community does exist in the area insofar as the rate of migration into the area was fairly low between 1966 and 1971 and, subsequent to that, has probably decreased even further, given the post-1971 population decrease. It could be hypothesized, therefore, that the area has attained some kind of stability in terms of growth and change, and this, in turn, could be supportive of community intervention.

TABLE I

Indicator	Juvenile Delinquency (1971)		Study Area
	High	Low	
Male Unemployment	12.69	5.26	9.81
Female Unemployment	15.44	9.31	14.45
Manufacturing	38.06	34.2	45.24
Average Total Income of Family Heads	\$ 5,898.77	\$ 9,037.73	\$ 6,650.00
Per cent Family Heads aged 25-34	22.06	16.89	28.98
Persons per Family	3.57	3.37	3.9
Children per Family	1.65	1.39	2.0
Per cent Single Parent Families	20.09	10.62	17.21
Age of Housing - per cent pre 1946	79.44	24.01	12.48
Value of Owned Housing: Median	\$18,311.11	\$26,492.16	\$19,554.00
Tenants	50.5	30.19	67.58
Persons per Room	.63	.60	.80
Average Rate Population Change	-8.05	3.11	14.98
Immigration	32.67	27.89	23.74
Internal Migration	31.32	23.90	37.84

H/A

PARKDALE REPORT II:

SERVICE PROFILE

A Report to the Committee
on Disturbed Adolescents

Submitted by
Cathy Allan, Research Assistant

February 4, 1977

THE
**SOCIAL
PLANNING**

and RESEARCH COUNCIL
of Hamilton and District

SERVICE PROFILE

The purpose of this report is to present a service profile of the geographical area defined by the McQuesten East and McQuesten West planning neighbourhoods. The borders of this area are the C.N.R. tracks on the North; Queenston Road on the South; Parkdale Avenue on the West; Red Hill Creek on the East.

The information concerning services and institutions in the area was gathered from two primary sources - Directory of Community Services for Hamilton and District*; Day Care Directory of Hamilton and District.**

The services are divided into five groups:

- 1) Social Agencies
- 2) Schools
- 3) Churches
- 4) Recreation
- 5) Day Care

The location of all the facilities is plotted on maps which accompany this report.

* Central Information Service and the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District.

**Central Information Service.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hillcrest Public School | 8. Church of the Good Shepherd |
| 2. Hillsdale Public School | 9. St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church |
| 3. Easthaven School | 10. Parkdale Methodist Church |
| 4. St. Helen's Separate School | 11. St. David's United Church |
| 5. Roxborough Park Public School | 12. Parkdale Pentecostal Church |
| 6. Parkdale School | 13. Salvation Army |
| 7. Sir Winston Churchill High School | |

DAY CARE

14. Playtime Day Nursery

Parkdale & Queenston Rd.

Contact: Mrs. E. Unkerskov,
195 Parkdale Ave. S.,
L8K 3P5
549-5314

Capacity: 27

Age: 2-5 years

Hours: 7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. - closed 3 weeks in summer

Rate: \$30 per week

- privately managed
- handicapped children accepted

Day Care cont'd...

15. Playmates

Roxborough & Parkdale
St. David's United Church
83 Delena Street N.

Contacts: Mrs. Cheryl Meyers
560-9089

Mrs. King
547-1042

Capacity: 60 - small waiting list

Age: 3-4 years

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.)
1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.) September to May

Rates: \$30 monthly with transportation
\$41 monthly non-participation

- Co-op, Parent Participation Pre-school
- handicapped children accepted
- transportation provided

16. Special Programs:

Church of the Good Shepherd
480 Melvin Avenue
LSH 2L7

545-5510

Hours: 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
or
1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Day Co-op
- privately managed
- transportation provided

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

17. Canada Manpower Centre - Branch Office

199 Parkdale Avenue North

545-5851

L8H 5X4

- 5 Counsellors
- perform same services as main branch of the Canada Manpower Centre - i.e. counselling, placement, referrals for training programs, diagnostic services, mobility programs, etc.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

1. Roxborough School

Summer - girls and boys softball games

Winter - gym activities (Girls: Tuesdays - 6:30-10:00 p.m.
(Boys: Wednesdays - 6:30-10:00 p.m.
Thursdays - 6:30-10:00 p.m.

Gym Activities subsidized by Parks and Recreation Department

Rent: \$32 per night (East Kiwanis Boys' Club pays \$5 of this sum)

2. Hamilton East Kiwanis Boys' and Girls' Club

45 Ellis Avenue

Provide a year-round program for boys and girls, ages 7-17 years

Saturday - 9:30-12:00 noon (Pick up and bus kids from
1:00- 4:00 p.m. (area schools to the Club.
Mon. to Thurs. - after school (Often have to leave kids
(behind because bus capacity
(is reached.

Capacity: 90-100

3. District Centres: Sir Winston Churchill High School,
Main Street East at Adeline
4. Neighbourhood Recreation Program: Roxborough School,
20 Reid Avenue N.,
5. Rinks and Pools: East End - Parkdale Park
Main Street East (near Parkdale)
6. Tennis Courts: Parkdale Park,
Parkdale and Queenston Rd.
7. Indoor Pools: Sir Winston Churchill High School,
Main Street East at Adeline

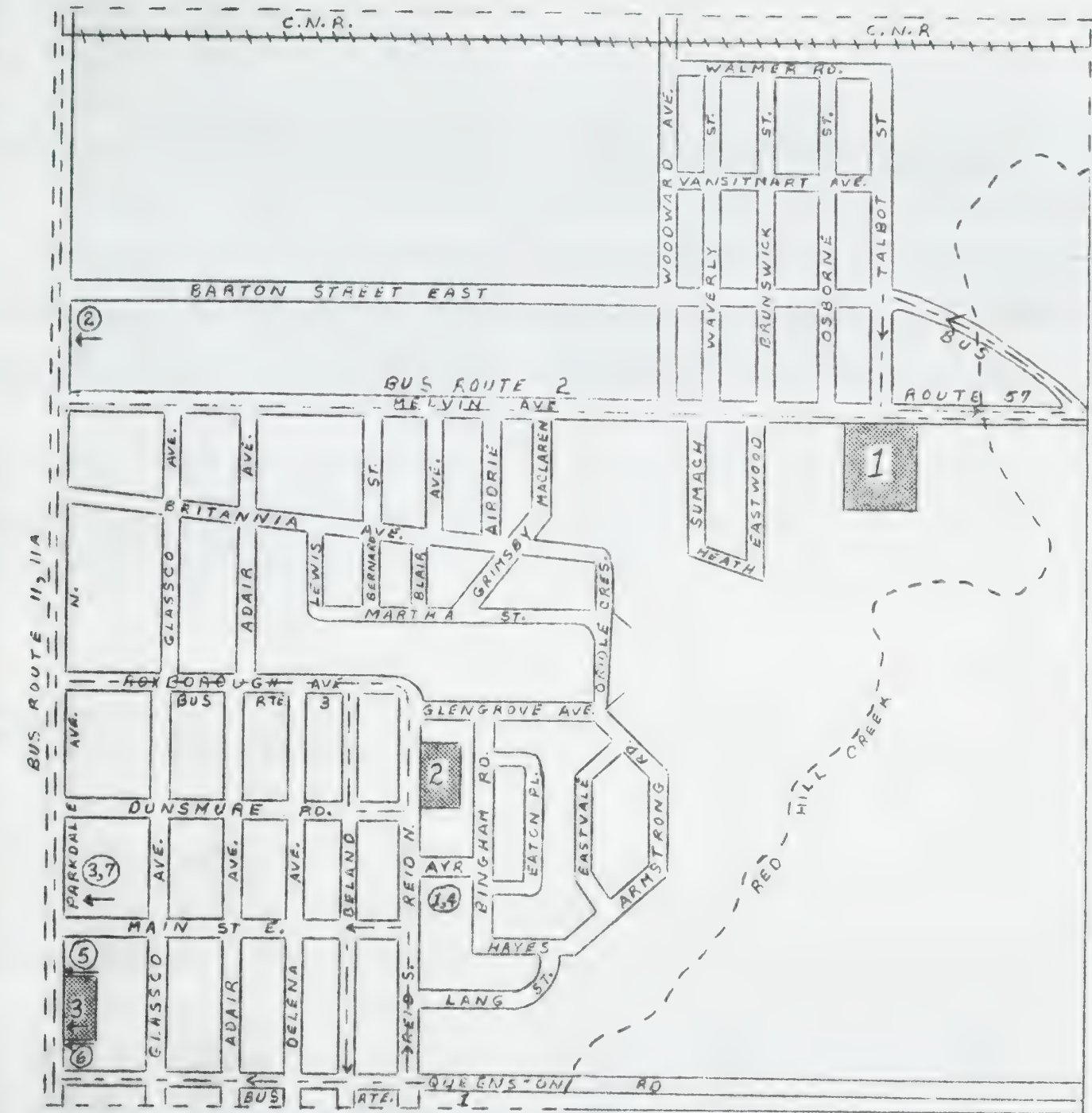
RECREATION - PARKS



1. Hillcrest Park
2. Arcan Park
3. Parkdale Park

* * * * *

Recreation Planning Director for Parkdale Area - Mr. Sutden
527-0241
Ext. 244

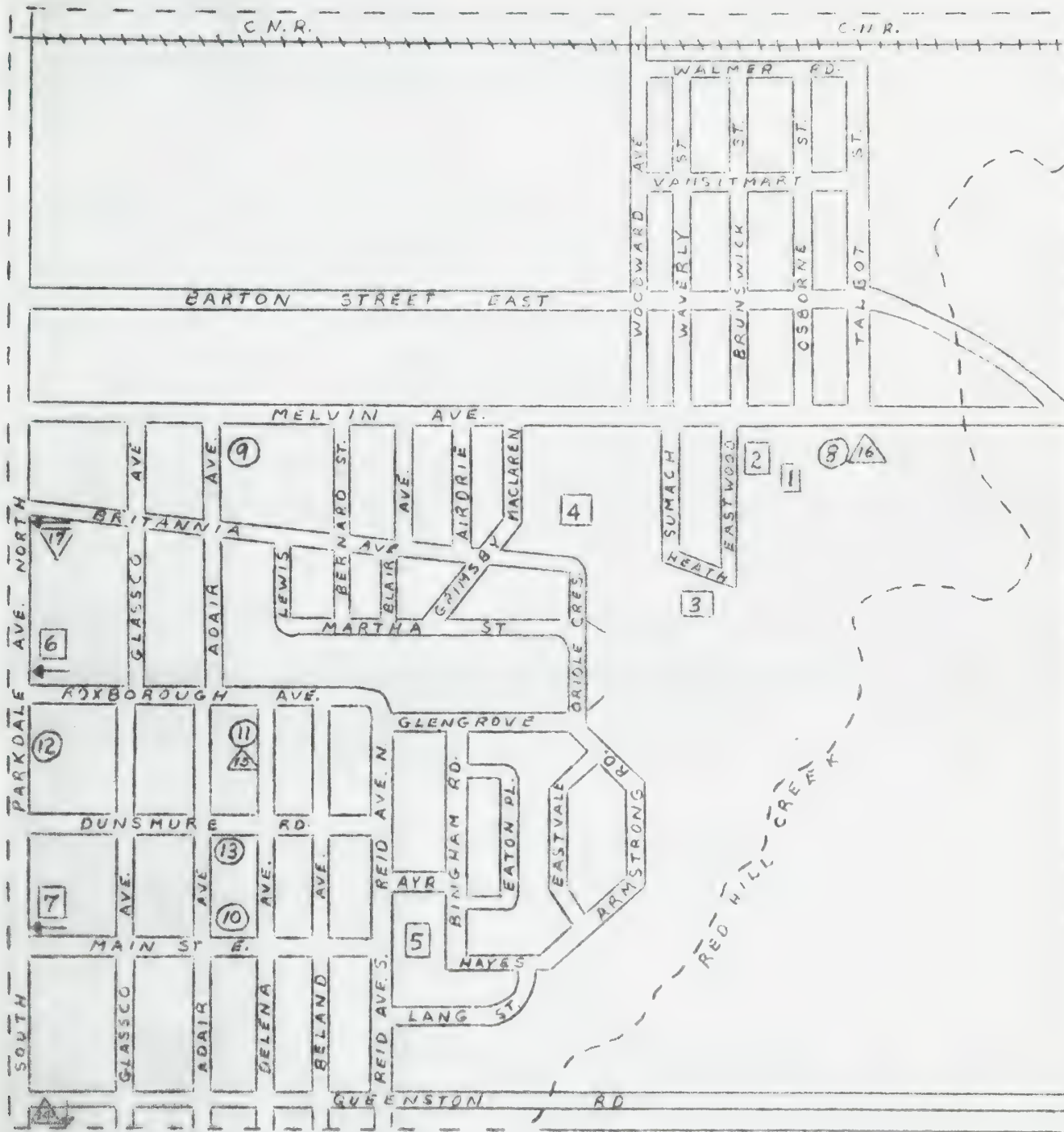
PARKS AND RECREATION



-  Neighbourhood Parks
 Recreation Programs
 - - - Parkdale Neighbourhood Boundary Line
 - - - Bus Routes in the Neighbourhood

Route 1 - Queenston to Reid; North on Reid to Main; East on Main to Beland; North on Beland to Queenston
 Route 2 - Along Melvin Ave.
 Route 3 - Roxborough to Reid; North on Reid to Dunsmure; West on Dunsmure to Beland; North on Beland to Roxborough
 Route 11, 11a - Along Parkdale
 Route 57 - West on Barton to Talbot; South on Talbot to Melvin; East on Melvin

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND AGENCIES



- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Churches
- Day Care Centres
- Government Agencies

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PARKDALE REPORT III:
DELINQUENCY IN THE PARKDALE AREA

A Report to the Committee
on Disturbed Adolescents

Submitted by
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and
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April 15, 1977

THE
**SOCIAL
PLANNING**

and RESEARCH COUNCIL
of Hamilton and District

INTRODUCTION

This study is one of a series which was undertaken for the Committee on Disturbed Adolescents of the Parkdale area of the city. This area corresponds to Census Tract 71 which has the following borders:

CNR tracks on the North
Queenston Road on the South
Parkdale Avenue on the West
Red Hill Creek on the East

The purpose of this report was to present a cursory examination of delinquency statistics in the area. The files of the Youth Bureau of the Regional Police were searched and all offenders living within the study area were identified on the basis of their addresses. The statistics relating to these offenders were then compared with the statistics contained in the 1976 Juvenile Statistics publication of the Regional Police which presented data for all offenders living in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

AGE OF OFFENDER AND FAMILY STATUS

Age Group	Region	Study Area
5 & under	.35	-
6 & 7	1.73	.42
8 & 9	5.59	7.53
10 & 11	11.16	16.74
12 & 13	28.68	39.75
14 & 15	52.22	30.97
Unknown	*	4.6

A markedly higher percentage of juvenile offenders in the study area were between the ages of ten and thirteen. Fifty-six percent of the local offenders were in this age group, while this was true of only forty percent of the offenders in the Region as a whole.

Forty-four percent of the offenders in the study area were members of single parent families, while this was true of thirty-eight percent of the offenders in the entire Region.

TYPE OF OFFENCE

Within the property offence category, a disproportionately high number of offences in the study area were break and enters, possession of stolen goods, and mischief and wilful damage. The area was comparatively low in shoplifting. It is important to note that shoplifting was the most frequent offence against property in both the study area and the Region as a whole.

A much higher percentage of offences against persons in the study area were in the robbery category. A somewhat higher percentage were in the assault and robbery category. There were comparatively fewer offences of assault.

The study area was also relatively high in causing disturbance, liquor violations and breach of probation.

Offenses Against Property	Regional	Study Area	Other Miscellaneous Offenses	Regional	Study Area
Break & Enter (all types)	11.89	18.12	Cause Disturbance	3.53	11.76
Theft over \$200	.79	0	Public Mischief (False Alarms)	8.83	0
Theft under \$200	8.26	10.14	Trespassing	14.66	5.88
Theft of Auto	4.75	3.62	Escape Custody	5.12	0
Theft from Auto	3.17	0	Discharge Firearm	5.65	5.88
Shoplifting	49.21	36.23	Traffic Violations	8.83	5.88
Theft of Bicycle	2.96	1.45	Liquor	18.2	29.41
Possession (Stolen Property)	3.13	12.32	Drug Abuse	10.25	11.76
Possession (Burglar Tools)	0	0	Breach of Probation	7.24	17.65
Arson	1.96	.72	Truancy	7.07	5.88
Mischief & Wilful Damage	12.26	17.39	Training School Applications	.71	0
Fraud (False Pretenses)	1.63	0	All Others (Unclassified)	9.89	5.88
Offense Against Persons	Regional	Study Area	Child Welfare Act Legislation	Regional	Study Area
Murder	0	0	Unmanageable (Beyond Control)	4.53	2.94
Rape (& Attempts)	0	0	Runaway	95.22	97.14
Gross Indecency	0	0	Solvent Sniffing	.24	0
Indecent Assault	5.69	4.88			
Indecent Exposure	3.52	0			
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1.63	0			
Assault & Rob	.54	4.88			
Assault (all others)	70.73	63.41			
Wounding	1.63	2.44			
Purse Snatching	1.08	0			
Robbery	3.52	17.07			
Threatening	6.23	2.44			
Offensive Weapon	5.42	4.88			

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Day	Region	Study Area
Sunday	8.4	7.6
Monday	13.6	10.3
Tuesday	14.3	18.4
Wednesday	15.2	15.7
Thursday	14.2	12.4
Friday	16.8	19.5
Saturday	17.4	16.2

Time	Region	Study
12:00-6:59 am	6.1	2.1
7:00-8:59 am	4.7	2.6
9:00-11:59 am	8.1	5.7
12:00-12:59 pm	7.2	5.7
1:00-2:59 pm	14.2	16.2
3:00-4:59 pm	18.3	19.3
5:00-6:59 pm	12.9	9.9
7:00-9:59 pm	20.4	29.2
10:00-11:59 pm	8.1	9.4

Compared to the Region, a somewhat higher percentage of offences occurred in the study area on Tuesday and Friday. A correspondingly lesser percentage occurred on Mondays and Thursdays. These differences, however, were not very large.

A higher percentage of occurrences occurred between seven and ten in the evening in the study area, and fewer took place during the morning hours and over the lunch hour. Somewhat fewer also took place between five and six in the evening.

DISPOSITION BY POLICE

Disposition	Region	Study Area
Police Caution & Release	58.81	58.12
Referred to an Agency	23.0	16.67
Referred to Court	11.82	22.65
Detained at Observation Home	6.32	2.56

Almost twice the percentage of offenders in the study area were referred to court than for the Region as a whole. A lower percentage were referred to agencies or detained in observation homes. An almost identical percentage were given cautions and then released.

DISPOSITION BY COURT

Disposition	Region	Study Area
Fined	3.8	0
Probation	23.7	41.7
Sentence Suspended	3.3	0
Dismissed	3.6	6.2
Withdrawn	23.2	22.9
Adjourned Sine Die	38.6	29.2
Training School	3.9	0

A higher percentage of offences in the study area resulted in probation and corresponding fewer were adjourned sine die. Under the latter disposition, the charge is not withdrawn but sentencing is only undertaken if the offender again comes into conflict with the law.

CONCLUSIONS

The study area appeared to have a disproportionately high incidence of "economic" crime as opposed to violent crime. The area was high in the offences of breaking and entering, possession of stolen goods, robbery and assault and robbery. By way of contrast, there was a lesser percentage of assaults in the area. It was also interesting that the less serious "theft" offence of shoplifting was lower, on a percentage basis, in the Parkdale area.

This apparent tendency for more serious property crimes in the study area may also account for a number of the other differences which were found. A higher percentage of offences in the area took place between seven, and ten o'clock in the evening, after commercial establishments were shut down and more easily robbed. This higher incidence of more serious property crimes may also have accounted for the tendency for more offenders in the study area to be referred to court and subsequently placed on probation. This, in turn, may account for the higher percentage of "breach of probation" offences.

The other crimes for which the study area showed a higher concentration were mischief and wilful damage, causing disturbances and liquor violations. This suggests a picture of youth consuming alcohol and "looking for trouble". To further examine this class of offence, we studied the cost of vandalism in schools within the area. The time period was January to November, 1976. Of the eight-five elementary schools under the Hamilton Board of Education, Hillcrest Elementary School ranked first in the total cost of vandalism. The ranks of the other elementary schools in the area were as follows:

Parkdale	-	83
Roxborough Park	-	46
Hillsdale	-	76

The Eastview School for the trainable retarded had the highest rate of vandalism among the four similar schools in the city.

In general, then, a disproportionate amount of crime in the study area appeared to be involved with liquor consumption and mischief-vandalism.

The higher incidence of the robbery and theft related crimes can probably be related to the economic characteristics of the area as presented in the first report of this series. The area was typified by high unemployment and low family incomes, and, thus, the basis was present for these types of crimes.

On a theoretical level, the higher concentration of mischief-vandalism type crimes may reflect an inherent aggression which is expressed against "things" rather than "people" and, thus, the lower percentage of violent crime.

PARKDALE REPORT IV:

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Report to the Committee
on Disturbed Adolescents

Submitted by
Mike Pennock, Research Associate
and
Cathy Allan, Research Assistant

July 4, 1977

THE
**SOCIAL
PLANNING**
and RESEARCH COUNCIL
of Hamilton and District

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth and final report on a series of studies of the Parkdale area in Hamilton. The purpose of this report is to summarize the previous results and present recommendations.

Since these studies began, new developments have occurred in the area. These will be discussed. As far as possible, we have attempted to apply our recommendations to these new initiatives.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

In general, the Parkdale area appeared to be typical of other high delinquency areas of the city in terms of the family-related and economic-related variables. They all tended to be characterized by higher unemployment, lower incomes and more one-parent families. These economic restraints are also reflected in lower home-ownership rates.

The Parkdale area was also characterized by smaller, more crowded dwellings. Families in the area tended to be younger and larger. A lower percentage of residents in the local area were immigrants.

In terms of population changes, the area appeared to be fairly stable. The area has been designated as a "developed" area by the City Planning Department and, thus, very little future growth is forecast. It could be hypothesized, therefore, that the area has attained some kind of stability in terms of growth and change and this, in turn, could be supportive of community intervention.

B. JUVENILE CRIME PROFILE

The comparison of juvenile delinquency statistics from the Parkdale area with those of the city as a whole led to the following conclusions:

- 1) A higher percentage of offences were in the more serious property crimes, such as robbery, breaking-entering and possession of stolen goods.
- 2) A lower percentage of offences were violent crimes such as assaults and woundings.

- 3) A higher percentage were related to liquor violations and vandalism/mischief.
- 4) A larger percentage of offenders ended up in court and were put on probation.
- 5) A larger percentage of offenders were in the ten to thirteen age group.
- 6) A larger percentage of offences took place between seven and ten in the evening and fewer took place during the morning hours and over the lunch hour.

C. OTHER RESULTS

Subsequent to the release of the three previous reports, further analysis was carried out on additional data. The results were as follows:

- 1) The Parkdale area contained a slightly larger-than-average percentage of population who were receiving General Welfare Assistance. This is consistent with the apparently high level of unemployment in the area.
- 2) The area also had a higher rate of dependency on Family Benefits Assistance. This is consistent with the apparently high incidence of one-parent families in the area.
- 3) In the most recent civic election, voter turnout in the Parkdale area was well below average.

THE DANGER OF STIGMATIZATION

During the past year, the Parkdale area has been the victim of a great deal of adverse publicity, mainly related to "gangs" in the area. There has been considerable controversy concerning the accuracy of this publicity. This controversy stems from charges that the media has sensationalized the problems of the local area and ignored the positive developments which have taken place.

In more recent months, there has been more publicity of a positive nature and, hopefully, this will rectify some of the past problems.

It is important to note, however, that the danger in a continual process of negative publicity is related to stigmatization of the area. Out of this stigmatization, a "we" vs "they" mentality could develop between the area residents and the rest of the city. This, in turn, could compound already existing problems of alienation in the area.

THE "PROBLEMS" OF THE PARKDALE AREA

All areas of the Region have their own problems and Parkdale is no exception. There is, however, an unfortunate tendency to label certain areas of the city as "problem areas" and this can lead to the kind of stigmatization discussed above. The differences between "problem areas" and "non-problem areas" are usually of kind and not amount.

Parkdale does not necessarily have more problems than other areas of the city, but it does have different kinds of problems than

some other areas. It is somewhat unfortunate that the kind of problems in Parkdale are of a more "sensational" nature and, therefore, receive more attention than other serious problems in other areas.

It is hoped that this report will not contribute to any counterproductive stigmatization.

Our perception of "the problem" in Parkdale is as follows:

- 1) A component of the Parkdale population live under somewhat severe economic restraints because of unemployment and/or the existence of only one parent in the home. Coupled with this are the effects of smaller dwellings, larger families and sparse recreational facilities.
- 2) Among this component, there is a heightened level of economic frustration which is expressed in such offences as robbery and breaking/entering.
- 3) A more general level of frustration is expressed in vandalism/mischief offences.

Frustration can be expressed in both constructive and destructive behaviours and certainly this component of the population has good reason to feel frustrated. The emphasis, therefore, should be upon the creation of the means by which local residents can constructively express their frustration in a manner which will change some of the frustration-inducing elements of their existence.

To a very significant extent, then, the direction for solutions must come from within the area.

RECOMMENDATION I

- a) As far as possible, plans and initiatives for change should come from the local area. This requires the formation and support of some kind of community group composed of local residents.
- b) This process has already commenced in the area with a considerable degree of success. An organization of local residents has been formed and is called the McQuesten Community Association. Recipients of General Welfare Assistance and Mothers' Allowance play an active role in this association. This group which will, hopefully, take responsibility for planning change in the area should be assisted by relevant organizations in planning change, developing services and looking for funding.
- c) All organizations, in both the governmental and voluntary sector, intending to develop, change or delete services in the area should consult with the McQuesten Community Association before undertaking these changes. This organization, therefore, should become the pivotal planning group for the area.
- d) Funding should be made available to this organization which would enable them to hire local residents as staff persons.

RECOMMENDATION II

Recreational programs should be given high priority in the area. The combination of limited economic means, crowded housing and sparse recreational resources creates an obvious dilemma for some local youth in terms of how to spend their leisure time. The planning, design and management of these programs should, as far as possible, be the function of the youth committee of the McQuesten Community Association.

RECOMMENDATION III

- a) The two previous recommendations point to the importance of a community school worker for the area. The efforts of the worker could combine the elements of citizen involvement and the development of leisure time activities for youth. The apparent success of the Robert Land School, in this regard, provides a validation for this approach.
- b) Funds have been made available by the Board of Education for such a facility in Parkdale. The Board, however is under considerable financial restraint insofar as long term compensating grants from the Province were not available this year.

RECOMMENDATION IV

- a) Employment programs should be given high priority. A small Canada Manpower Centre does exist in the local area but we believe a different type of service should be developed.
- b) A more comprehensive service is required which reflects the approach of the Citizen Action Group. An earlier report by the S.P.R.C. recommended an expansion of this type of service in the Region and we suggest that Parkdale would be an excellent place to begin such an expansion.
- c) The Community Employment Strategy Management Committee is responsible for studying and co-ordinating employment services in Hamilton-Wentworth. The McQuesten Community Association should partake in planning such a service. Representatives from these two groups should, therefore, meet to discuss the development of the employment service.

RECOMMENDATION V

- a) The development of a local advocacy service should be given high priority in the Parkdale area. This service would provide a means for acting upon complaints by local residents regarding goods and services provided by both government and business. Such a service would provide a constructive means for the expression of frustration.

- b) The Council of Advocates in Hamilton-Wentworth has applied for funding to establish such a service. We recommend that the Parkdale area be seriously considered as a location for this service.
- c) We further suggest that representatives from the Council of Advocates meet with representatives from the McQuesten Community Association to discuss the development of the advocacy service.

RECOMMENDATION VI

- a) The co-existence of a higher rate of serious property crimes, a high rate of court dispositions and a high rate of breach of probation suggest that traditional responses to crime are of only limited success in the area.
- b) New approaches to crime control, such as restitution, should be investigated for implementation in the area.

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CONCLUSION

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APPENDIX

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